

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : September 10, 1863.

The News.

We have had none but good news, this week. We have at length official and reliable accounts from Charleston. Fort Sumter was not knocked to pieces, as was reported, but still remained in fighting trim. On the 7th, Gilmore's sappers had reached the very most of Fort Wagner, and an assault was ordered to take place the next morning; but during the night, the rebels evacuated Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, escaping in small boats; and the whole of Morris Island is now in Union hands. The monitors are now pouring a terrible fire upon Forts Sumter and Moultrie, which show signs of falling, and must soon go under. The way is already clear to Charleston, which can be reached at any time.

Gen. Rosecrans has occupied Chattanooga, without firing a gun. Thus another rebel stronghold has fallen, and railroad communication between Virginia and the South-West severed.

Gen. Burnside has defeated the rebels at Kingston, Tennessee, and entered Knoxville in triumph, where he was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Cumberland Gap has also surrendered without firing a gun, and East Tennessee is liberated. The whole State is now clear of rebels in any considerable force.

The rebels in Arkansas have been driven South of the Arkansas River, and are evacuating Little Rock. Gen. Blunt has also driven the rebels South of the Arkansas River, in the Indian country.

It will be seen that the Anacostia is contracting, his coils, and the rebellion is daily being pushed into closer quarters, and generally without ever a show of fight.

Friday is the day set for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate the alleged frauds of the Kickapoo Treaty. The investigation will be held at Muscatine, and quite a number are expected to be in attendance. This is all a farce. Some sort of a show of investigation will be gone through; a few of the big fish will afterwards get together at Atchison; they will hob-nob together, and make it all right; the report will represent everything as all right and proper; the Kickapoo fraud will be safe and irrevocable; and the Atchison people and the Atchison paper will swear the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is a mighty clever man!

The Paola mass meeting was the largest ever held in the State, outside of Leavenworth. Lieutenant Governor Osborn presided, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. All but one of the Vice Presidents were State Senators. A rousing Radical Platform was adopted, and a large committee appointed to visit Washington, to demand a new policy in this Department, the removal of the present commanders; and the re-establishment of the Department of Kansas demanded. The committee embraces the Congressional delegation, most of the State officers, and other prominent gentlemen.

The St. Louis Union, a professed Republican and Emancipation paper, is a fine specimen of the Gamble-Schofield style. It bids fair to emperate the Missouri Republican in the affections of rebels and Copperheads. One of its most brazen-faced assertions is, that the people of Kansas, to avenge the Lawrence massacre, have entered Missouri, and are murdering people indiscriminately—guilty and innocent; rebel and loyal; men, women and children. It knew it was publishing a lie, manufactured out of whole cloth, when it made the above assertion.

We learn that Major Plumb, of Ewing's Staff, has decapitated D. A. Hook, detective, for his conduct in this County. We always "went" considerably on Plumb, and if this is true, shall continue to believe in him—not merely because Hook endeavored to practice "detective" upon us, but because his conduct was not becoming the responsible position which he held.

The editor of the Okaloosa Independent is a member of that holy calling, whose duty it is to weep with those who mourn, to comfort the afflicted, and to console the sorrowing. He does these things for the people of Lawrence, by telling them it was their own fault that their town was burned and their friends murdered, and intimates that they got what they deserved! They had no business to be massacred!

TIME EXTENDED.—The time for recruiting the 14th Kansas Cavalry has been extended thirty days, and Maj. David's recruiting headquarters will continue at White Cloud until the last of September, where an opportunity will be given to all who desire to enlist. The formation of another Company has already commenced.

The term of the District Court for this County, commences on the 14th inst.; in Brown, October 12th; Nemaha, October 19th.

The Shape It is Taking.

An affair like that at Lawrence, should not be turned to political account, nor be used to the benefit or disadvantage of individuals, any further than to hold to its responsibility those through whose negligence or incompetence the outrage was permitted. When Gen. Lane, after following in the wake of Quantrell, and accomplishing nothing, returned home, heralded by fabricated accounts of his deeds of prowess, and proceeded straightway to Leavenworth to make a speech, there seemed to be nothing wrong in it, and the speech was regarded as a good thing. But that did not answer the purpose desired, and he must needs destroy the good effect of his first effort by a second one, aimed more directly at the grand object in view. Every one knows Lane to be ambitious and unscrupulous; but we doubt whether his worst enemy entertained so mean an opinion of him as to suppose that he would attempt to elevate himself and break down his opponents, over the mangled and charred corpses of his neighbors and friends. Yet he has even done this.

Gov. Carney, by his efforts to promote the interests of Kansas, had been growing immensely popular, and was looming up prominently as a candidate for the United States Senate. He must be killed off by a bold stroke of political bushwhacking, and his slaughtered reputation buried with the Lawrence martyrs. Lane had cheek and stomach for the task, and had willing tools who would not hesitate to go the deepest depth with him. The ball was opened by the Conservative, which, in a lengthy article, charged Thomas Carney, the loyal Governor of the loyal State of Kansas, with being a Copperhead and a traitor! He was accused of laboring with Gamble and Schofield to leave Kansas defenseless, thus rendering the citizens easy victims to Missouri rebels. Although nominated through Lane's influence, he was charged with never having been a Republican, but always having been considered doubtful. Right on the heels of this article, Lane made his second speech. He was severe upon the Gamble dynasty, but more so upon those who wanted Jim Lane's place in the Senate. That was the burden of his song. They wanted to elect another Senator next Winter, and beat him; while if they should put it off till the following year, which is the proper time, he could make that the issue in the election, and use the immense patronage which he controls, to secure a Legislature favorable to himself. Then a set of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Gamble policy, calling for revenge upon the Missouri guerrillas, and opposing the election of a Senator next Winter! The whole affair was as transparent as air.

How very similar is this to events of two years ago. Charles Robinson, as Governor of Kansas, possessed a considerable degree of influence, which prevented Lane from having full sway in the State. This would never do. Robinson must be got out of the way, and a man put in his place who would play to Lane's hand. The latter never stops at anything to accomplish his ends. He comes from his Missouri campaign, makes a terrific speech at Leavenworth, denounces Sturges and Prince as being in league with the rebels to betray Kansas into their hands, and charges Gov. Robinson with being in the conspiracy. The Conservative echoes the howl, loud and long, and calls for the election of a new Governor, claiming that Robinson's time expired that year. Of course, this had all been fixed up before hand. Sure enough, another man was voted for, for Governor; but this scheme fell to the ground, and the next move was for an impeachment. This also failed; but the Governor's efficiency was greatly impaired, and the State was insulted and disgraced.

Gov. Carney now stands in Lane's way, and must be put down. Why not elect another Governor, this Fall? If not that, then an impeachment may be looked for. Seriously, are the people of Kansas so blind that they have not yet discovered Lane's true character? Shall the Governor, whose loyalty has never been doubted, be stigmatized as a traitor? Shall a man who has labored for the interests of Kansas as Gov. Carney has, be slandered and disgraced, and his influence and usefulness be destroyed, merely because he stands in the way of Gen. Lane's ambition? We say, let the commander through whose negligence and selfishness hundreds of the best men of Kansas have been slaughtered, and him who attempts to make a stepping-stone to greater power of their murdered bodies, be consigned to oblivion together!

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE.—There is a strong prejudice against articles of American manufacture, and justly, too, in many cases, but not so with DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This is the best article in existence for cooking purposes, yet many families are using English soda, when this saleratus is much better, and by using it you are patronizing home production. For sale everywhere, and by all Wholesale Grocers in Chicago.

Leavenworth has been relieved from Martial Law. The popular feeling was so strong against it, that even Ewing could not withstand it.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE.—A dinner was recently given at Atchison, at which the lion and the lamb (Stringfellow and Pomeroy) lay down together. At that dinner, two magnificent railroads were built—one to Pike's Peak, and the other to Santa Fe. The cars are already running, and not a single accident has yet occurred. Stringfellow declared that Pomeroy alone had built these roads, while Pomeroy contended that Col. Irvine had done it. A letter was read from Col. Martin, in which he reverted to the fact that when he first went to Atchison, she had not a single railroad; but he soon expects to make all his military expeditions, reconnaissances and scouts through the South, over railroads having their starting point at Atchison. Trains come in daily, loaded with gold from Pike's Peak; and the last train from Santa Fe had twenty-five extra passenger cars, to accommodate the Santa Fe merchants who were on their way to Atchison to purchase stocks of—gas and beans! At that dinner they had wine and things, and we believe the crowd actually dispersed with the impression that Atchison had railroads running to all parts of the world, every one of which was built by Senator Pomeroy!

STATISTICS OF BROWN COUNTY.—We are indebted to E. L. Pound, Esq., County Clerk of Brown, for the following table of statistics of that County:

No. of Acres in Grain for the year 1862.	
Wheat,	3,495.
Rye,	137.
Barley,	894.
Corn,	6,149.
Buckwheat,	494.
Oats,	505.
Potatoes,	116.
Sorghum,	141.
No. of Bushels Grain Raised in 1862.	
Wheat,	42,967 Bushels.
Rye,	1,821 do.
Barley,	273 do.
Corn,	200,055 do.
Buckwheat,	404 do.
Oats,	9,226 do.
Potatoes,	7,856 do.
Sorghum,	10,679 Gallons.
Hemp,	17,730 Pounds.
Wool,	1,864 do.

No. of head of Stock over 6 months old, 1863.	
Mules,	42.
Horses,	777.
Cattle,	2,950.
Sheep,	966.
Hogs,	4,029.

Capt. Nazum and Lieut. Utt are successfully recruiting a third Company in this County, for the 14th Kansas Volunteers. One would think that the resources of old Doniphan were inexhaustible. She has given about 1500 men to the war, and has a militia force of about 1,000 left to draw from. Doniphan has furnished more recruits than any County in the State, and still more are volunteering. *Troy Patriot.*

Mistaken, friend Patriot. Capt. Nazum and Lieut. Utt are recruiting the fourth company in Doniphan County. Three have already been mustered in, to wit: Willets', Bixby's and Stevenson's.

Considerable excitement was created in Leavenworth, on Monday, by the forcible seizure of Mayor Anthony, by some of Ewing's detectives, who proceeded with him to Kansas City. Gen. Ewing, upon being informed of it, ordered his release, as the arrest had not been authorized by him. That is what things are coming to, in Kansas.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for October, is on our table. "The Evening Walk" is a fine engraving, and "Waiting for it to Cool" is decidedly good. There can never be but one thing said of the character of the reading matter of Arthur's—it is of the very first order. Philadelphia—\$2 a year.

We have received the first number of the Atchison Champion; under the editorial charge of Judge Horton and John J. Ingalls. They are capable of making an able paper, and if the number before us is an indication, they will do so. The Champion is right on the military "policy."

We have hitherto neglected to notice the Fort Scott Union Monitor, (being a union of the Fort Scott Bulletin and Marmaton Monitor,) which has been enlarged to mammoth size, and is now the largest paper in the State. Success to friends Emmert and Hayward.

The Okaloosa Independent speaks highly of the good behavior of a company of recruits for the Kansas 14th, who passed through there last week. That company was recruited at White Cloud, and had been reading the Chief, which accounts for their good manners.

Maclean, Chief Detective at St. Joseph, has been ordered to report at headquarters, at St. Louis. If some of the persons whom Maclean had acting as subordinates were men after his own heart, he should have been ordered to report long ago.

Gen. Ewing reports Quantrell's guerrillas now out of his district, and that they appear to be concentrating in Saline or Pettis County, Missouri. The next thing, we will hear of some fresh enormity committed by them in Kansas.

Elections have just taken place in California and Vermont. In both States, the Unionists carry everything. The rebel Democracy don't get a Governor, State officer, or Congressman, and precious few members of the Legislature.

This is the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

A REMINISCENCE.—At the commencement of the rebellion, the inhabitants of the Missouri Bottom, extending for some miles below Forest City, were almost unanimously rebels. In August, 1861, a Campbellite preacher, living in Burr Oak Bottom, Doniphan County, was announced to preach in the section of country aforesaid. The rebels immediately called a meeting, at which a committee was appointed, to ascertain whether the preacher was a Secessionist or a Union man; and if the latter, to notify him not to attempt to preach. The committee performed the duty assigned to it; the reply of the preacher we never heard, but it is certain that he preached at the appointed time, and gave general satisfaction to the rebel audience. Is it hard to guess what side he was on? That preacher was named J. R. Watson. Can any of our readers tell what has become of him?

REWARD OF CRIME.—A man named Tator, was hung at Omaha, a few days since, for the murder of one Neff. He protested his innocence to the last. Tator is said to have been a man of education, and once a member of the Kansas Legislature. It was probably the same Tator who was several years ago a merchant in one of our Southern Counties, and was also Treasurer of the County.

He bought up the grain of the surrounding farmers, who were yet suffering from the consequences of the recent drought, pocketed the money, and absconded, taking also funds belonging to the County Treasury. Whether guilty of murder or not, he has met a fate which would in all probability not have been his, had he acted an honorable and upright part in Kansas.

The Leavenworth Times is grieved because we copy articles from the Conservative. If we should ever start a Copperhead paper, we would draw heavily upon the columns of the Times.

They raise some tomatoes, over in the Bottom. Lieut. Perkins has sent us several, each one of which is heavy enough to knock down a yearling bull.

The first public school, under the provisions of our State School laws, ever opened in this place, was commenced on Monday, by Mr. M. D. Utt.

Dingus would like to know whether the Behemoth of the antediluvian age, was anything similar to the *he behemoth* of the present time?

It is said that the General who has the largest number of soldiers of any commander in the army, is Gen. Terry—Dysen-ter.

We are informed that one of the detectives who has been operating in Holt County, stole a horse, the other night.

The Conservative speaks of "ex-celerating" the sale of Indian lands.

To give tone to the stomach—Eat beans.

Recruiting for Quantrell.—We have upheld General Ewing in every thing he has done to put down bushwhackers, and preserve the peace and quiet on our border, since he took command of this District. We have considered it our duty to strengthen his hands all we could in carrying out his policy; but we are compelled to say that, in our opinion, he has made a great failure. There have been more invasions since he took charge of affairs than ever before. The people demand his removal, unless he shall adopt and pursue a different course at once. His order is one step in the right direction. Let him protect us or be removed at once.

There have been from three to five thousand troops on the border all the time, and we might just as well have had none there, for all the good they have done. The blame is not with the troops, but their commanders. Quantrell boasted in Lawrence that he had raised one hundred recruits for his band, under Ewing's nose.—*Emporia News.*

SCHOFIELD'S OUTFIT.—Sometime since Gen. Schofield issued an order allowing "peaceable citizens" of Missouri to carry arms for their "defense." Now he has just issued an order allowing released and paroled rebels to come into that State and settle down as peaceable citizens.

That brings them under his former order in regard to bearing arms, of which they are generally availing themselves. Schofield gives them arms and Quantrell leads them into Kansas, right through the camp of a wooden Brigadier, whose idiocy answers an excellent purpose in carrying out Schofield's scoundrelism. That's the way it works, and that's the way Lawrence was sacked. We imagine there are a few "peaceable citizens" in Kansas who will now procure arms and see what can be done towards cleaning out the border. Here is another job at putting down radicalism for Gamble & Co. to engage in, and in our opinion they won't succeed in it as well as they have in fitting out Quantrell.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

QUANTRELL.—This "peaceable citizen of Missouri" has just issued an order for all the loyal men to leave the border Counties of Kansas within a certain time. He says he is going to retaliate on Ewing. He is more likely to enforce his order upon Kansas than Ewing is his upon Missouri. It is also reported that Quantrell has a thousand men collected upon the border to enforce his order.—*Conservative.*

DONIPHAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following is a list of the officers of the Doniphan County Agricultural Society: J. B. Maynard, President; J. J. Boyd, Secretary; J. P. Johnson, Treasurer. B. Harding, E. D. McOlellan, A. A. Gardner, Sol. Miller, John Grable, A. Bennett, David Lee, A. Low, J. Lindsey, H. C. Hawkins, Executive Committee.

Gen. Lee has fought two great battles upon loyal soil and been whipped in both. When next he shall set his foot upon loyal soil, he will be likely to bite it.

Correspondence.

(For the Chief.)

Fort Scott, September 2, 1863.

Mr. Editor.—In my peregrinations through this State, I have brought up here. This village of Fort Scott is really a prosperous and thriving place. Its citizens claim to have 2,000 inhabitants; but I think their numbers are less than 1,500, unless the soldiers temporarily stationed here be counted in to swell the numbers—in the latter case, the population will vary from 1250 to several thousand.

The town is located on both sides of the Marmaton, a stream about the size of Wolf River, in your County, and with banks equally precipitous; but by much the larger part of the town is on the south side of the stream. It lies on a flat, with the hills surrounding it, at a distance of two or three miles—the Marmaton running through the basin from west to east, with its banks fringed with timber. In the centre of the town is a triangle well covered with houses, and the opposite sides of the streets, surrounding the triangle, are very well built up. The houses are mostly small, and of wood; though the Wilder House is a three story brick, of fair size. The place is improving, with some good buildings going up for stores and residences.

Last week there was frost here, and along the border north, sufficient to kill some tender plants, but only in rare cases to damage the corn.

The prairies in this section of the State are beginning to grow weeds rather than grass. Along the bottom valley of the Neosho, the most of the prairie lands have become weed pastures; and you can see nothing for miles, in many places, but a yellow weed, such as is seen here and there on your prairies. In my opinion, the Neosho Valley is not so good a country as the valley of the Marmaton des Cygnes, either for corn or stock pasture. In a few years the majority of the prairie land in Southern Kansas, if not nearly all, will be devoid of grass and covered with weeds. The farmers here have got to sow grass seed for tame pasture; and my impression, from all I see and hear, is, that this section of the State is better adapted to tame grasses than Northern Kansas. The season here is two weeks earlier and two longer than with you, and they feed a month and a half less in Winter; but their stock really needs feed as badly as yours. I do not think their stock looks so well here as the stock in your section of the State—owing, probably, to your prairie grass being better.

I have heard, from several citizens in Johnson, Miami, and other Counties, what seems to be the truth of the raid of Quantrell. Quantrell's band was first discovered by a soldier belonging to the 9th Regiment K. V., who was a member of the company stationed at Aubrey, Miami County. The soldier has a weakness for whiskey, and in going from camp to the house of a man living about three miles north of Aubrey, where he was accustomed to get liquor, he fell in with Quantrell. The guerrillas questioned him closely as to who he was and whether bound. He replied that he was a citizen living near by, and that he had a sick child, for whom he was going to his neighbor's—the liquor man—close at hand, to obtain some medicine. Three of the guerrillas accompanied him to the man's house, but he gave him the wink, and asked for medicine for his sick child; and the man, taking the hint, supplied him with quinine and camphor. The guerrillas then allowed him to return to his camp, and he notified the officer in command of what he had seen. This was about one hour before sunset. The officer in command, though having fully 80 effective men, was too cowardly to pursue, so sent a messenger to Kansas City for instructions. His company is well armed with carbines, while Quantrell's horde was poorly armed, except with revolvers. By attacking Quantrell's rear and skirmishing with him, he might have so delayed him that the whole country could have been aroused, and the cut-throat band either destroyed or driven from the State.

After entering the State, Quantrell travelled rapidly, and did not rob any person until more than fifteen miles from the border—then horses alone were taken, and by a squad of only three or four men, claiming to be soldiers going on an express, or en route for some recruiting station which they were compelled to reach the next morning, and they only wanted to exchange horses. Thus they passed along, winking no suspicion until after they had robbed a few men in and about Gardner. Even then the citizens of Gardner thought the band only a small one, and so sent a messenger to Olathe, to warn the people there of the danger, not supposing they had gone to Lawrence. From Gardner to Lawrence they passed swiftly on, on the most direct road.

It is thought that Quantrell had guarded stations the day before at the crossing of the Wakarusa, to prevent any person from running through to warn Lawrence.

Maj. Plumb has been censured for too great prudence in managing the pursuit of Quantrell's band. It is said that he could have attacked him, but declined to do so.

In Paola, I was informed that Lieut. Clark, of the 9th Kansas Volunteers, was called up about midnight, Saturday night, and informed that Quantrell was encamped only a few miles north-east of town; and although having with Gen. Lane and his citizen band, about 500 men under him, that he refused to make the attack that night; and the next morning, when he reached Quantrell's camp, the bandit had flown some three hours previous.

The citizens of Gardner charge that a company of cavalry, with a howitzer, came to their place Friday A. M., when Quantrell was burning houses near Brooklyn, and that although they showed the officer in command the burning buildings, he refused to move to cut off Quantrell's retreat, but said he should obey orders, and so went straight toward Lawrence—then, alas! a mass of ruin. Another cavalry officer, shown the burning town of Brooklyn by the citizens of Gardner, and a guide offered to lead him, so that he could head off Quantrell, only replied by damning the town of Gardner, and wishing Quantrell had burned it also; and off went the officer to obey orders, by following the trail of Quantrell. These officers excused themselves for not doing something, by saying that if they attempted to head Quantrell, and should have their command cut up, they would be cashiered for disobeying orders; but if they obeyed orders, no one could blame them, if they did no good.

What wonder that with such a lukewarm pursuit, those funds escaped? Well may we blush to confess that the pursuit was led by Kansas men. We do hope this whole matter will be sifted; and if those reports which I have given be true, the officers I have spoken of should be dismissed the service.

Gen. Lee has fought two great battles upon loyal soil and been whipped in both. When next he shall set his foot upon loyal soil, he will be likely to bite it.

State Fair Items.

(From the Leavenworth Bulletin.)

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society—F. G. Adams Esq., of Topeka—and Gen. J. L. McDowell, the Superintendent of the Fair, have been for several days past, engaged in making preparations for the Annual State Fair, to be held at this place on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of October next. They have selected grounds lying west of the city, pleasantly and conveniently located, and well supplied with water, convenient camping grounds, etc.

The grounds to be enclosed are capacious; giving ample room for all necessary buildings, exhibition rings, a quarter of a mile track for the trial of horses, and for equestrian performances. Four large exhibition halls will be erected, and numerous other smaller buildings for exhibition rooms and offices. Several hundred feet in length of sheds, with stalls, will be erected, besides long rows of pens, yards, etc.

Arrangements have also been made for all the building material, and contracts are to be immediately let for the construction of the buildings and enclosures.

The interest which is shown in all parts of the State, in this great exhibition of the fine stock of Kansas, and of its agricultural productions and manufactures, its fruit, flowers and works of art, is a guaranty of the entire success of the Fair.

EXTRAS.—Entries of articles to be exhibited at the State Fair, may be made by addressing the Secretary, Topeka, Kansas, and enclosing \$1 for membership Ticket, before the 25th of September, at which last date the Entry Books will be opened at Leavenworth. Blank applications will be furnished at any time, on which to specify exhibitor's name and address; with description of the animal or article offered.

The Leavenworth County Horticultural Society is co-operating actively with the State Agricultural Society in aiding to give interest to the State Fair. Robt. L. Roam, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society, is Superintendent of the Horticultural Department of the Fair. The Horticultural Department will be an attractive feature of the exhibition.

TARGET SHOOTING.—This will be one of the features. These war times it is well to encourage the skillful use of fire arms. Who will win the premium for the best shooting?

A COLORADO PREMIUM.—A premium is to be given at the State Fair for the "Best collection of Useful Minerals of Colorado." The gold of Colorado has contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of Kansas, it is well to invite display of it at the Fair.

STOCK AUCTION.—At the State Fair there will be a public sale of improved stock. This will afford an opportunity for farmers to improve their stock, and will lead to the distribution of fine animals over the State.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Ladies' Equestrian Exhibition will be an interesting feature of the State Fair. An excellent track and ample arrangements will be made for the exhibition.

IMMENSE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN NEW YORK.—What may yet be done with them.

There are at present not less than thirty thousand troops in garrison in this city. They are here ostensibly to prevent the resumption of riots during the draft which is taking place; but we are inclined to suppose that other views are entertained as regards the services to be rendered by the veterans now collected here, in such great numbers. The Administration will soon have all the men it desires, as, besides the draft, the volunteering system is still kept up, and numbers join the army thus.

It is more than likely now that ere the 1st of January next, the rebellion will have been crushed out, and it is possible that our Government may contemplate the sending of the large force which will be kept here to suddenly seize upon and hold the city of Vera Cruz, should the republicans of Mexico demand from us this service. Our Administration would be fully warranted in acting thus, without in any way giving any previous warning to the French, who would consequently find themselves in a trap. Thirty or forty thousand of our best troops, with a sufficient escort of iron-clads, could easily hold Vera Cruz against any force inclined to attack them. We are the natural guardians of the Mexicans, and it is to our interest to uphold them against any forced change of government, and we are bound to do all in our power to prevent the substitution of a French empire for the Mexican republic. The Monroe doctrine we must fully vindicate.

The concentration of a large force here would render the undertaking to which we refer quite feasible. It might be accomplished at any moment effectually and quickly, and would, of course, put an end to all the ambitious plans and views of the Emperor Napoleon as regards this continent. Our administration is, of course, fully aware that, sooner or later, we must take the Mexican affair in hand, and it is likely that we may do it sooner than all parties expect. The end of the rebellion is now near at hand, and we shall find ourselves with a force of seven or eight hundred thousand veteran troops, anxious for more service and all quite willing and ready to give a lesson to the presumptuous Frenchmen who have invaded our continent. After having put down the rebellion, our troops will have the glorious privilege of driving from American soil those European nations who have imagined that our fate was sealed, and that they might with impunity insult the majesty of our great republic. Our veterans will, at some day not far distant, effectually dispel these erroneous impressions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TWO CAMERONS.—As a matter of reference, the names of the Cabinet officers of the United States and Confederate States are given below:

President	Union	Rebel
Vice-President	Lincoln.	Davis.
Sec'y of State	Hamlin.	Stephens.
Sec'y of War	Seward.	Benjamin.
Sec'y of Navy	Stanton.	Seddon.
Sec'y of Treasury	Chase.	Mommi'n.
Sec'y of Interior	Wellen.	Mallory.
Att'y-General	Bates.	Watts.
P. M. General	Blair.	Reagan.

Chimpamjigs.

A LONG-ATTEMPTED OBJECT ACHIEVED AT LAST.—We have received the pleasing news that the "blockade of Charleston is perfect." The mode in which this object has been attained is very simple. Instead of attempting to capture as prizes the vessels attempting to run the blockade, our blockaders, on spying them, pour broadside after broadside into them until they sink, or surrender. This is the policy which has been adopted, and will be hereafter carried out at Charleston. It will diminish the chances of our gallant tars for getting prize money, but it will make blockade running a much more perilous business than it has heretofore been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Louisville Democrat says Dr. Bragg carries with him army printing press, and as long as he can find ink and paper he is never in want of "funds" to pay army expenses. To complete the scheme, and make it effective, he proclaims, on another piece of paper, that it is at par, and those who refuse to take it—"Well, d—n 'em, let 'em go to Richmond and stem tobacco until they can make better on the same capital."

An old fellow in Cass County writing to his nephew in the army, in the course of his letter said: "Let me give you some advice. Get out of the army as soon as you can. If you need any money to purchase citizens' clothes to get away in, I will send it to you." The nephew thought he could use the spare change of his uncle to advantage, and wrote him to send him seventy five dollars. It was sent at once. The nephew gave fifty dollars to the Sanitary Commission, and kept the balance for contingent expenses.

Upon Gen. Naglee reporting at headquarters, with troops from Gen. Foster's North Carolina command, Gen. Meade immediately assigned him to a command at Harper's Ferry.

Among the many trophies of Gen. Meade's victory, brought by Col. Schriver to Washington, are the rebel Gen. Barksdale's sword, and 31 battle flags and standards. The rebel Gen. Armstrong, on his death bed, said he thought the rebellion was a bad cause and was sorry he had ever taken part in it.

"CUTTING" A REBEL IN TORONTO.—A ball in Toronto, C. W., last week, in honor of Lord Monck, a secessionist from Windsor visited a member of his cabinet, hoping thereby to obtain an invitation to the ball. He presented his card: "Mr. —, Southern Confederacy." The gentleman took it, examined it, and remarked: "Mr. —, of the Southern Confederacy, eh? Well, sir, our Government is not aware of the existence of such an 'institution.' There must be some mistake, sir; and the secessionist was courteously bowed out.

RELIEF FOR DRAFTED MEN.—Gov. Spink, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make such immediate provision for the relief of drafted men, or those dependent upon them, as will relieve them from any apprehension that their families will not be provided for while they are called to the field to battle for the life of our Government.

It may not be publicly known that Gen. Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a tennepenny nail. This is accounted for on the supposition that it was driven from a fence by the nail and a small piece of wood had been extracted, and the patient is convalescing.

Gen. Farnsworth, who was killed at Gettysburg, was a Colonel of Cavalry of a regiment from Illinois, and distinguished himself in battles on various occasions. He was a public member of Congress elected from Illinois, and his vacancy will now have to be filled by an election from that State.

LOVE BURN'S DAUGHTER.—A very costly monument has just been erected in Rockwell Parish Church in memory of Augusta Ada Countess Lovelace, Byron's only daughter.

Several seceded ladies of St. Jo. have joined purges and purchased an entire new set of clothes for Capt. Thraillkill, the rebel recruiting officer now lying in jail. This is certainly giving comfort, if not aid, to the enemy.

FOUR CAMPAIGNS CLOSED.—No less than four great military campaigns have come to a conclusion since the beginning of June—Gen. Meade's campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland against Lee; General Rosecrans' campaign against Bragg; General Grant's campaign against Vicksburg; General Banks' campaign against Fort Hudson. The latter campaign and victories are final in themselves; the two former will doubtless be resumed in new fields, or rather new campaigns will succeed those just closed.—*N. Y. Times.*

A citizen of Charleston, Mass. has distinguished himself by a daring feat. This was the affixing a flag on the top of the lightning rod that surmounts the peak of the Bunker Hill monument. He did it (says the Bunker Hill Aurora) by placing the foot of the ladder against the flag-staff with the other end reaching to the apex of the monument; he then ascended the ladder, reached the lightning rod, steadied himself by it, and stood on the very tip top of the monument and affixed the flag. This is the second time he has planted the flag of his country at this airy height.

The Richmond Examiner recently said "the only reasonable hope of the Confederacy from the first day has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's country. If we cannot do that the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a time, overcome us." The transfer of hostilities to Pennsylvania has been tried twice and failed, so that if we press our bleeding country the rebellion must be overcome.

Recent returns detail the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland thus: In 1834, 6,436,969; in 1861, 4,505,265. The number of members of the Established Church in 1834 was 853,161; and in 1861 there were 691,87